WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1823. [NO. 135.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

200 Bushels Barley

WANTED by the subscriber, who will pay as much for it as any person in the county, on its delivery at his Brewery in Salisbury.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 23, 1822.—'33

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, *vs.* Eli Bradshaw.....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*

3mt44.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee *vs.* John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte

Test, A. L. ERWIN, *C. & M. E.*

pr. adv. $4. 3mt39

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, *vs.* John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*

September 19, 1822.—t41p

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, *vs.* the heirs of George Keistler, deceased.....Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3mt40

Test. JAMES HILL, *C. M. E.*

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Sprattsville Lancasterian

School, for both sexes, six miles south of Charlotte, on the Old Nation road.

THE trustees of this institution have the pleasure to inform its friends, and the public generally, that their school-house is elegantly fitted up, and is now open for the reception of scholars, and still continues under the management of Mr. Ulrick, who has pursued this admirable system with much ability and energy, to the credit of the institution and the great improvement of his pupils. The trustees consider it a duty they owe to Mr. Ulrick, to thus publicly acknowledge, that too much cannot be said in his favor, as regards his particular attention to his pupils, and his ability to perform the duty committed to his charge. All those who may feel disposed to patronize this school, may depend upon having every reasonable expectation satisfied. The branches taught are such as are comprised in a complete English education. Tuition from seven to nine dollars per session, and the following articles are found, without any extra charge, viz: quills, ink, slates, pencils, books for the junior classes, mathematical instruments, maps of the United States and of the world, together with the use of an elegant pair of globes. Early application will be necessary, as the number of scholars is limited. Genteel boarding can be had at the school-house, or within one quarter of a mile of the same, at from twenty to thirty dollars per session. The public are earnestly invited to pay this institution a visit, and satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system, and success of the school.

Signed by order of the board,

J. SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1822. t35p

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL,

D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give *one hundred* dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or $50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, $375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one $20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt'39 LEROY HALL.

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 56, Broad Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

D. PARISH and CO. have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and New-York,

450 *Packages DRY GOODS,*

comprising the most extensive assortment they have ever offered, and will be sold by the Package or Piece, *on the most accommodating terms:*

Woollen Goods.

8 bales and cases extra and super West of England CLOTHS
10 do super Yorkshire Cloths
8 do middling do do
10 do low priced do do
2 do super and common assorted Pelisse Cloths
2 cases Austen's extra black and blue Cassimeres
4 do super do do
3 do do fancy mixtures do
4 bales low priced assorted do
10 do assorted Sattinets
2 do do Cassinets
1 case super Valencia Vestings
1 do Toilinet do
1 do super printed Vest Shapes
20 bales 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 London Duffil Blankets
15 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½ and 4 Point do
5 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
15 do Grundy's and Hutchinson's White Plains
2 do Blue do
2 do Mixt do
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Fearnoughts
1 do 6-4 twilled Bath Coatings
3 do White Kerseys, (for Negro Clothing)
1 do drab Devonshire Kerseys
5 bales assorted Flannels
1 do white Swanskins
1 do 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking and Drapery Baize
5 do Rhodes', Hind's, Smith's and Bleakley's black Bombazets
2 do do colored do
2 do do do and black figured do
1 do do Printed do
1 do Plaid do
2 cases Tartan Plaids
3 do super Norwich do
3 do Caroline do
2 do Imperial do do
2 do black Bombazeens
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 assorted Cassimere shawls
1 do do do Points
1 do 4-4 Merino shawls and Points
2 do assorted Lambs Wool Hose
2 do do do do half do
2 do women's black, white and colored Worsted Hose.

COTTON GOODS.

20 cases super 7-8 Prints
5 do 9-8 do
5 do middling and common Calicoes
10 do Plate do
2 do super Furniture Chintz
5 do common do Calicoes
10 do 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
4 do 9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconets
1 do do do Mulls
2 do 6-4 Jubilee Cords
2 do do figured Cambrics
2 do do Loom Sewed Muslins
2 do do colored striped do
3 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Book Muslins
1 do do Japanned do
1 do super worked and sewed Muslin Robes
2 do common do do
2 do 9-8 and 5-4 Jaconet Cravats
1 do do colored and figured do
5 do Steam and Power Loom Shirtings
2 do Irish do
30 bales assorted Waltham Cottons
5 do common Brown Sheetings
5 cases American Plaids
2 do do Stripes
5 do blue, blue and white and stripe Derries
2 bales Cotton Ticks
1 do super English do
2 cases Furniture Dimities
2 do Garment do
2 do Cambric do
2 do black and colored Sarsnet Cambrics
1 do 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts
1 do Beaverteens
3 do Madras Handkerchiefs
2 do blue Romal do
2 do do twilled do
2 do Turkey Red do
2 do Printed Pocket do
2 cases Chintz Shawls
3 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
2 do 5-4 Manchester Ginghams
3 do super light do
1 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do men's and women's white Cotton Hose
2 do girl's do do
4 do Cotton and Worsted Braces
3 do Holt's and Orell's 3 cord Cotton Balls
1 do colored and black Tabby Velvet
1 do Cotton Ferrets.

LINEN GOODS.

6 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
2 do Long Lawns
2 do 3-4 Irish Diaper
2 do 6-4 and 10-4 Table do
2 do white and brown Platillas
2 do Brown Linens
3 bales Russia Sheetings
5 do Scotch do
3 do Duck
4 do Droghedas
4 cases assorted Patent Threads
1 do do Nun's do
2 do super plain and twilled Tapes
2 do common do
2 do Linen Cambrics
1 do do do Handkerchiefs

SILK GOODS.

3 cases Black Sinchews
3 do do Sarsnets
1 do Plaid do
1 do super black Satins
3 do colored black Nankin Crapes
5 do do do Canton do
3 do figured do do
3 do assorted Nankin Crape Dresses
5 do do 4-4 and 7-4 do do Shawls
3 do do do Mantles
5 do black Canton Handkerchiefs
3 do Chow Chow do
4 do super Choppas
1 do do Bandanas
1 do plaid and figured fancy Handkerchiefs
1 do do do Gauze do
2 do black Italian Crapes
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do black and white figured Satins
1 do black Silk Velvet
2 do No. 6 and 16 and 7 and 22 rich figured Ribbons, new patterns
1 do assorted plaid do
2 do plain and figured Taffeta and Satin do
1 do Velvet do
1 do black and colored Galloons
1 trunk English Silk Hose
1 case black French do do
2 cases black and white Silk Gloves
2 trunks black, blue and assorted Italian Sewing Silks
5 cases do do India do
2 do assorted Silk Twist

SUNDRIES.

2 cases men's Dog-Skin Gloves
1 do do colored Buckskin do
1 do do Beaver do
2 do Habit, Beaver and Kid do
2 do do do do lined do
2 do super and common gilt Coat and Vest Buttons
1 do assorted Pearl do
1 do large and side Shell Combs
6 do pound, pack and box Pins
2 do Silk Umbrellas
1 do Cotton do

October 30. 6wt34

New Shop.

VALENTINE KESTLER takes the liberty to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established a *Black Smith's* Shop in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, at the southern extremity of the town; where he is well prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his line of business, in a workman-like manner. He will shoe horses, all round, at 87½ cents each; and all other work at proportionate prices. As he intends to pay a strict *personal* attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a sufficient portion of public patronage to afford himself and family a comfortable subsistence. The public are respectfully invited to call, and give his shop a trial. 3t36

Salisbury, Dec. 31, 1822.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan county, and the Superior Court of Stokes, I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House in Germanton, on Monday, the 3d of February next, for cash, to the highest bidder, sixteen likely negroes, the property of Archibald R. Ruffin, to satisfy the debt due the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and Jeremiah Gibson, of Stokes.

CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 31, 1822. 5w38

Dissolution.

THIS day, by mutual consent, the subscribers dissolved their co-partnership existing at Mount Vernon, N. Carolina. We therefore request all those indebted to said firm, to come forward and close their accounts with Jacob Krider, on or before the 25th January, 1823. The accounts are numerous, and we cannot come to a settlement until closed. It is hoped no person will think hard should they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, after the above time. We cannot close this notice without giving our sincere thanks to those who have favored us with their custom.

WOOD & KRIDER.

Nov. 4, 1822.

The subscriber having purchased Mr. Wood's part of the store, will continue at the above site, (Mount Vernon,) where he hopes, by his strict attention and an excellent assortment of merchandize, to merit the patronage of those (and the public in general) who have so liberally extended their custom to the above firm. He assures them that he will sell at a small advance from cost, which will enable him to sell low.

JACOB KRIDER.

Nov. 4, 1822.—3t35

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale three plantations, joining each other, on Uharee river, Randolph county, containing 275 acres each, handsome clearing on either, and in cultivation; each containing valuable river bottoms, equal to any in the county. Likewise several other plantations in the neighborhood of Salisbury, some improved and some unimproved: also, his town possessions, which he will sell, and take in payment negroes or good notes due, and give credit for a great part. He has also for sale five NEGRO FELLOWS, aged from 14 to 22, which he proposes to sell at private sale. Any person wishing to purchase either lands or negroes, is invited to apply as soon as may be, as I am disposed to sell at any time.

JA. FISHER.

N. B. The proprietors, Bringle and Fisher, offer for sale that well known tract, and handsome situation, within one mile east of Salisbury, containing 275 acres, formerly belonging to old Henry Verble. Either of the proprietors will sell the above tract at any time, at private sale; but if not sold before the 17th of January next, they will sell at public auction, on the premises, on that day, the whole, or 100 acres, to the highest bidder, and give time of payment. We invite any person to take proper notice of this publication, as we expect to give a bargain to the purchaser.

BRINGLE & FISHER.

Dec. 16, 1822.—3t35

NOTICE.

TO my customers in the beef-killing business, for the year 1822, to those whom I owe no accounts, and have purchased beef from me on a credit:—I now ask of them, in this friendly way, to pay their accounts on or before the 10th day of January next, otherwise it may be expected they intend to have all the time the law will give them; and in that case they must not think it amiss, if their accounts should be put into the hands of an officer. But I trust from the generous credit which I have given, no one will delay the payment of their accounts in full.

JA. FISHER.

Dec. 18, 1822.—3t35

Desultory.

LAWYERS.

Mr. Griffin of Burlington states, that the practising members of the bar in the United States amount to more than *six thousand*. He has the names and places of residence of those who were practising in fifteen states in 1821. Maine then had 217, Massachusetts 521, New Hampshire 204, Vermont 220, Connecticut 273, New York 1391, New Jersey 134, Pennsylvania 417, Delaware 32, Maryland 175, Virginia 423, Kentucky 307, Ohio 204, Georgia 157, Louisiana 106. Whole number in these 4841.

In the other nine states, viz. Rhode Island, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, the number is supposed to be at least 1000.

The judicial officers in the several states and territories, cannot be less than *twenty thousand*.

If we are not in a state of prosperity, it is not for want of a multitude of rulers.

Philadelphia Union.

FROM A NEWPORT, R. I. PAPER.

The remarkable propensity of cats, to suck the breath of infants, has often been spoken of, and has been considered by many as fabulous; but an instance occurred in this town, last week, which should put parents on their guard against this danger. The mother had left the infant in the care of a domestic—on her return, she was informed that the cat was found with its two fore paws fast encircling the child's neck, and its mouth in that of the child, which was nearly suffocated; and great exertions were necessary to extricate the helpless little sufferer from its perilous situation. The story was not much heeded by the mother; but what was her horror on being awakened in the night, by the convulsed struggling of the infant, and finding the same cat in the same position, and the child again reduced to nearly the last extremity! The cat was immediately thrust out of the window—and so much eagerness did she manifest to return to her victim, she broke through a pane of glass to effect her object. It was not until the cat made a third attempt on the following day, that she was put to death.

By documents accompanying the President's message, it appears that the whole force of the United States' army allowed by law is 6183, but the actual strength is only 5211—611 persons have been enlisted since the 1st of Jan. last. *Pensioners.*—There has been paid to revolutionary pensioners during the present year $1.353,308, and to other pensioners $315.773. *Military Academy.*—The number of cadets belonging to the military academy is 248. *Muskets.*—The number of muskets manufactured since Jan. last, is 16.800; 9.200 at Springfield, (Mass.) and 7.500 at Harper's Ferry, (Va.) The average cost of muskets in 1817 was about 14 dollars, it is now 12 dollars. It cost in 1821, 91 cents more to manufacture a musket at Harper's Ferry, than at Springfield, Mass.

Curious Arithmetical Paradox.—In an Arabic manuscript was found the following remarkable desision of a dispute:—Two Arabians sat down to dinner; one had five loaves, the other three. A stranger passing by, desired to eat with them, which they agreed to. The stranger dined, laid down eight pieces of money, and departed. The proprietor of the five loaves took up five pieces, and left three for the other, who objected, and insisted for one half. The cause came on before Ali, the Magistrate, who gave the following judgment:—"Let the owner of the five loaves have seven pieces of money, and the owner of the three, one." Query, the justice of the sentence?—Answer.—Ali's sentence was just; for, suppose the loaves to be divided each into three equal parts, making twenty-four parts in all the eight loaves, and each person to eat an equal or eighth part; therefore the stranger had seven parts of the person who contributed five loaves, or fifteen parts, and only one of him who contributed three loaves, which make nine parts!

A countryman about to alter his condition, appeared last week before a magistrate to swear the affidavit required by the new marriage act, when, on its being read to him, he complained that he didn't understand it. "Not understand it," said his worship, who was a new made knight not overburdened with sense,—"Not understand it; why, you must be quite a fool." "No, I ben't quite," said honest Clod, dryly, "but I be very near one."

[*London paper.*

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Brown*, of Ohio:

Resolved, That a standing committee of five members be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals.

Mr. B. proposed to modify his resolution, so as to make it one of the standing rules of the Senate, to appoint at the commencement of every session a standing committee on the subject of Roads and Canals. He adverted to the increasing interest as well as the importance of internal improvements, particularly to the interior of the Republic, which was rapidly settling and filling up, to justify that subject being now considered one of the great interests of the nation, and, as such, entitled to a regular standing committee for it.

Mr. *King*, of New-York, questioned the expediency of engrafting this unsettled subject on the standing rules of the Senate, although it might be very proper to create, from time to time, a committee on it. He was therefore averse to the modification.

Mr. *Brown* would not press the change which he had proposed, as it seemed to be not entirely acceptable to the Senate, and would content himself with the resolution, as originally proposed, except so far as to insert the word *select* for "standing" committee; which alteration was agreed to; and

In that shape the resolution was adopted.

Mr. *R. M. Johnson*, of Kentucky, submitted the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a national armory on the western waters.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.—The Senate proceeded to the appointment of a committee on the subject of roads and canals, in pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday, and Messrs. *Brown*, of Ohio, *King*, of N. York, *Smith*, of Md. *Johnson*, of Ky. and *Rodney*, were appointed.

Mr. *Talbot*, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill making an appropriation (in blank) for repairing the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling; the bill was read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.—On motion of Mr. *Walker*, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means, be directed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation, to defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their claim to land within the limits of North-Carolina.

The House took up the resolution yesterday moved by Mr. *Cocke*, calling upon the President to cause to be laid before the House a particular statement of ordnance expenditures, &c. Mr. C. modified his motion so as to require in addition a statement of the whole amount of ordnance of every description now belonging to the United States.

The resolve of Mr. *Cocke* was then agreed to, without objection.

The bill to provide for the clothing of the militia of the United States when in actual service, was read a third time, *passed*, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

The next bill in order was the bill to provide for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, and the House went into committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, in the chair.

On motion of Mr. *Floyd*, the blank for the number of miles square to which the Indian title is to be extinguished was filled with *thirty*; and the blank for the number of acres to be allowed to each actual settler who is the head of a family, was filled with three hundred and twenty.

On the suggestion of Mr. *Wright* that the word "occupy" did not seem to him proper to apply to the settlement of a territory already ours.

Mr. *Floyd* thought the word proper as implying *military* occupation, but, to accommodate the views of the gentleman from Maryland, moved to insert the words "with a military force" after the word "*occupy*."

This amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Floyd*, the blanks in the bill were filled; respecting which there was no contest, except as to the one which fixes the salary of the Governor of the proposed territory of Origon.

Mr. *Floyd* moved 3,000 dollars; Mr. *McCoy* 2,000; and Mr. *Colden* 5,000.

Mr. *Colden* supported his motion by a variety of pertinent arguments, derived from the peculiar importance and seclusion of this trust; to which Mr. *Floyd* did not so much object as apprehend an agreement to it might make others unfriendly to the bill.

The sum moved by Mr. *Floyd* was finally agreed to.

The bill having been gone through—

Mr. *Floyd* delivered a speech of nearly one hour in support of the bill, abounding with luminous and interesting information.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.—On motion of Mr. *Cocke*, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire what number of public lots in the City of Washington have been sold by the Agents of the United States, when sold, by whom, to whom, and for what price; what part of the purchase money has been paid, the amount due, and when payable; whether the debts are well secured, whether the money received has been applied to objects authorized by any existing law; how much thereof has been paid into the Treasury; when, and by whom paid, and what disposition has been made of all the money arising from the sales of said lots; and that the said committee have power to call for persons and papers.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The House then, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill to authorize the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river.

No debate or proposition being offered thereon, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with the amendments.

The amendments were severally taken up and agreed to by the House.

Mr. *Floyd* rose, and, in order to accommodate the wishes of some gentlemen, who desired time to consider this subject, and also because a resolution had been this day laid on the table calling for further information on the subject, moved that the further consideration of this bill be *postponed* to the *second Monday in January*.

This motion was agreed to; and

The House adjourned.

PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.—On motion of Mr. *Gorham*, of Mass. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill in addition to an act to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the United States against pirates, and to punish the crime of piracy.

Mr. *Gorham* said, the object of the bill was to make perpetual certain provisions of our laws which are now only temporary. The first act on this subject was passed on the 3d of March, 1819. The first section authorized the employment of the public armed vessels to protect our commerce from piratical depredation: the second section authorized the sending pirates into our ports for adjudication, and the recapture of vessels taken by pirates: the third section authorized merchant vessels of the United States to defend themselves from piratical attacks, and to capture and send in the offending party: the fourth section subjected piratical vessels, so captured, to condemnation in the ports of the United States. This act was temporary: by the act of 15th May, 1820, these four sections were continued in force for two years, and to the end of the session of Congress thereafter, viz: to the end of the present session of Congress. The object of the bill was to make these clauses perpetual.

No objection being made to the bill, the committee rose and reported it, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.—The following bills were presented:

By Mr. M'Leary, a bill making compensation to the Jurors in the Courts of Mecklenburg County.

And Mr. Williamson, a bill to advance the administration of justice in the Supreme Court—which bills were severally read the first time, and the latter referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to establish Courts of Equity separate from the Courts of Law, being read the 2d time, was, on motion of Mr. Branch, indefinitely postponed—yeas 38, nays 22.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating their concurrence in the several amendments made by the Senate to the bill supplemental to the act of this session, for the division of Rowan County. The bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill making compensation to the Jurors in the Courts of Mecklenburg, was read the 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.—Mr. Cameron, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred sundry resolutions, adopted by the Senate, on the subject of granting letters of administration, &c. reported a bill further to amend an act concerning the proving of wills, granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates, passed in 1715, which passed its first reading.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Baird, a bill to repeal all acts and clauses of acts, offering a premium for wolf scalps: and a bill to incorporate the Free Bridge Company, in Buncombe County: and

Mr. Shober, a bill regulating the duties of the Clerks of County Courts and others: which were read the 1st time and passed.

The bill to amend an act of 1798, empowering the County Courts of the several counties to order the laying out of public roads, and to establish and settle Ferries: and to appoint where bridges shall be built, and to clear inland rivers and creeks, being amended, was read the 2d and 3d times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21.—Mr. Blackwell, from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of issuing a further sum of Treasury Notes, reported a bill to raise a fund to liquidate the debt which the State owes to the State Bank; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the following resolution, (reported by the committee on the subject) was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any change in the present arrangement of the congressional districts of this State.

Mr. Shober, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to authorize the securities of William Barr, late Sheriff of Stokes County, to collect arrears of taxes; which was read the 1st time and passed.

The engrossed bill to repeal the second section of the act of 1821, respecting the Supreme Courts, was read the 2d time; and after being amended, was read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.—Received from the House of Commons, a message stating that they have passed a bill for the relief of debtors, for debts which may be contracted after the first of May next, which was read the first time and passed.

Received from the House of Commons, a message stating that they have passed the engrossed bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg and Robeson Agrigcultural Societies, with an amendment. The said amendment was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. M'Kay presented a bill to promote agricultural and family domestic manufactures within this state; which passed its first reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.—The bill to amend the act of 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice, after several propositions being made for its amendment, was rejected on its 2d reading—yeas 30, nays 24.

The engrossed bill to amend and extend the act of 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice, by providing relief for counties in which suits in their Superior Courts have or may so accumulate, that they cannot be tried at regular terms, was, on its second reading, rejected—25 to 24.

The engrossed bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution, passed its 3d reading.

Captions

Of Laws enacted by the Legislature of North-Carolina, at its session in 1822.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act to authorize the County Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security upon the petition of the securities.

An act for the division of Rowan County. [The new county is called Davidson.]

An act to repeal the 5th section of an act, passed in the year 1821, directing the time and place of sale of lands and slaves under execution.

An act to exempt regular ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, from serving as jurors.

An act to appoint commissioners to view and lay off the road leading acros the mountain from the town of Wilkesborough, to Mrs. Begle's in Iredell county.

An act authorizing the Courts to take one bond only of a guardian to two or more minors holding property in common.

An act to repeal the 2d section of the act of 1821, respecting the Supreme Court. [Repeals that part of the act of 1821, giving the Supreme Court power to grant new trials on matters of fact.]

An act to amend the act of 1741, to prevent stealing of cattle and hogs, and defacing marks and brands, and mismarking and misbranding horses, cattle and hogs unmarked and unbranded. [Persons found guilty shall receive the like punishment as persons guilty of petit larceny.]

An act directing the distribution of the act of Congress. [Directs that the clerks and sheriffs receive a copy, and the balance at the disposition of the Court.]

To promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state.—[Appropriates $5000 per year, for two years, to be distributed to the different Agricultural Societies, under certain restrictions; and also $1000 for the purchase of seeds of various kinds. To create a fund for this purpose, the monies arising from land entries, and the monies remaining in the hands of the different clerks, unapplied for after the expiration of three years, are pledged. From this latter source a sum of 15,000 or 20,000 dollars is expected to be raised.]

Granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this state. [Allows till the year 1825.]

To amend the act of 1810, to amend an act entitled "Feme Coverts how to pass lands."

Supplemental to an act, passed this session for the division of Rowan county.

To provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government. [This is made a standing law—the taxes the same as last year, except on billiard tables, which is increased to $500, and shows reduced to $15 per county.]

To prescribe the time at which the office of sheriff shall expire. [Where a court is altered, the sheriff continues in office until the first Court that shall happen after his appointment would have expired.]

To amend the act of 1821, providing for the execution of process where there shall be no proper sheriff in the county to execute the same.

To amend an act concerning laying out roads and establishing ferries, &c. [Authorizing the County Courts, in certain cases, to lay of private roads from public landings, &c.]

Creating the 8th division of militia, and for other purposes.

Supplemental to the act of 1818, appointing commissioners to extend the Fayetteville road form Morganton to the Tennessee line.

To repeal the 13th section of an act, passed in 1818, entitled an act supplemental to an act concerning the Supreme Court; and, also, an act passed in the year 1821, entitled an act to amend an act supplemental to an act concerning the Supreme Court. [Authorize the Supreme Court to appoint a Reporter, with a salary of $300, and the copy right to be secured to the Reporter.]

To amend the 19th section of an act, passed in 1794, entitled an act directing the mode of recoving debts of 20*l.* and under. [Where the judgment is not satisfied by lands and tenements, execution may issue against other property.]

Making the officials of the Secretary evidence in certain cases. [Where the Secretary certifies as to plats and certificates, as to land entries, it shall be received.]

To authorize any three Justices of the Peace to appoint some fit person to act as Coroner in certain cases. [In case of the death of a Coroner, three Justices may appoint another, if necessary.]

An act for the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next. [Debtors not liable to imprisonment for debts contracted after the first day of May, provided they honestly deliver over their debts and property to their creditors.]

Concerning Jails. [Compelling Jailors to furnish bed clothing for debtors, at the expense of the county, where the debtors are not able to pay.]

To limit the term of office of certain officers therein named. [The clerk of the Supreme Court, County and Superior Court Clerks, Clerks & Masters in Equity, County Solicitors, Registers, Surveyors and Entry Takers are hereafter to be appointed for four years, where vacancies occur, and are liable to removal in every four years, two thirds of the Justices agreeing thereto.]

For the better regulation of the Militia of this State. [Imposes a fine of 5 dols. where persons refuse to guard jails, &c.]

To amend the 6th section of an act of 1812, for dividing the State into districts for electing Representatives to Congress. [Makes an alteration when the Sheriff shall compare the polls in the 12th District.]

To regulate in part the practice in the County and Superior Court. (The Court is to set apart a day for state business, and witnesses not to be allowed for attendance before that day, except in criminal cases.)

Directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution. [Sales to be at the Court-house monthly, on the same Monday of the month in each county on which their county court commences, with power to postpone the sale to another day.]

To extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity for the county of Rowan to the county of Davidson for a limited time, and for other purposes.

To improve the navigation of the Cape Fear River below the town of Wilmington. (This act appropriates $20,000 for the clearing the river of certain sandbars, &c.)

To provide for the sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold.

Pointing out the mode whereby the militia of this State shall be called into service, in cases of insurrection. (Seven justices are authorized to call out a sufficient force for this purpose.)

Supplemental to an act passed at the present session for promoting Agriculture and Family Manufactures. (Giving to the fund for this purpose, certain costs remaining unclaimed from Sheriffs, which are to be paid to the clerks of courts.)

Concerning Executions issued by Justices of the Peace. (Making it the duty of constables who sell negroes under execution, to make return to the clerk's office of the amount of the sale, age and name of negroes, &c.)

To amend an act passed in 1807, to regulate the charges of sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers, in certain cases.

To provide more effectually for the collection of debts due the State.

To advance the administration of justice in the Supreme court. (Giving the court power to make any amendments by making parties to suits which it may deem necessary and proper.)

Concerning Entries of lands in certain counties within this State. (Prohibiting the entry of Swamp and Marsh Lands in future.)

Providing for the sale of legal right in mortgages.

To amend an act passed in 1821, to promote the administration of justice. (Providing that when a cause has been removed, the grounds for another removal shall be fully stated in detail on oath, &c.)

To extend and improve the two State Roads from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 23.

By the packet schooner *Comet*, Capt. Campbell, arrived this morning in 5 days from Havana, we have received the papers of that city to the 16th inst.

A revolutionary movement, which at one moment threatened the most serious consequences, appears to have commenced in the city of Havana, on the 6th inst. A spirit of enmity has long existed in that city, and indeed throughout the whole Island, between the natives, *(Criollos)* and the European Spaniards, *(Goves.)*—The recent election of Deputies to the Cortes, in which these parties were distinctly arrayed against each other, had nearly fanned these embers into a flame. But at the time of the *Comet's* sailing, quiet had been again restored.

The leaders of the native party were the young gentlemen of liberal education in the city, while the European party was principally composed of Catalonians, Grocery Keepers, &c.

The following letter, dated 15th inst. furnishes many interesting particulars of the abovementioned proceedings—its general correctness may be relied on:

"Ere this reaches you, various accounts of the late occurrences in this city must have come to your knowledge. However, for your own satisfaction, I shall endeavor to give as correct an idea of them as I can.

"There being two political parties in this city, the one composed chiefly of *native*, and the other of *European* Spaniards, the election for Deputies to the Cortes, and to this Provincial Deputation, brought them in contact with each other, at the places of election, in the different Parishes. The natives were every where victorious, both on account of their numbers, and the accession of many Europeans who sided with them; but particularly so, because two regiments, mostly Europeans, voted for them. The opposite party, piqued at their defeat, and hoping to reverse the odds, if only they could gain over to their side the soldiers, that voted by the lists of the victors, spread the rumour among the Europeans at large, that the natives were going to massacre them, and proclaim their independence! This rumour was strengthened by some little disputes and trifling affrays that had taken place in several places of election, between individuals of the opposite parties. A half dozen of the militia, who were called by one of the Presidents of the elections, on presenting themselves at the polls, were surprised by a few disorderly young men, and disarmed; though their muskets were immediately returned to them. However, the rumour once afloat, produced the intended effect with the quickness of lightning. Both terror and indignation pervaded at once the minds of the ignorant classes of Europeans, who, by a simultaneous impulse, and being almost all of them enlisted in the militia, crowded to their military posts; and, in less than five hours, about 3000 men were fully equipped and under arms, *raving for vengeance*—I mean, for the satisfaction due them for the insult they had experienced in the persons of the picket that had been disarmed by the rioters.

"Meantime they felt their weakness, on account of the total inaction of the natives enrolled in the ranks of the militia, who all remained quiet spectators of these movements, equally indignant and scandalized at so monstrous a breach of discipline. To remedy this weakness, the same *evil spirit* that advised the deluded Europeans, suggested the idea of inviting the regiments of Catalonia and Malaga, lately from Spain, and altogether alien to the feelings of these inhabitants, to espouse their cause; and, at any rate, demand satisfaction from the government for the insult offered to the militia, and also for the seditious cries of "*Viva la Independencia, y mueran los Europeas.*"—(Hurra for Independence, and death to the Europeans!) pronounced by some vagabonds.

"These two regiments accordingly joined the militia, and with them formed a compact mass. Deputies from every corps were appointed to discuss the question, and bring the complaint before the Governor. A meeting was held by them, and their installation communicated officially to the Capt. General. This news struck terror into this good old man, who trembled at the approaching storm, and became totally irresolute, and half crazy.

"In the night of the 6th of this month, at 2 o'clock, a list was presented to the Governor, containing 46 names of the persons said to have caused the riot, by

seditious cries and insulting the militia; and a prompt and severe punishment of them was urgently demanded. By that time the natives had begun to look for themselves, and to provide means of support for the government, who appeared absolutely abandoned by the military forces of this place. A native, who was aware of the movements of the inhabitants out of the walls, and within two leagues distance of the city, observing the old Governor wavering, and inclined to sign the order for apprehending the persons accused by the bewildered militia and soldiery, cried out to him, that if he did accede to the wishes of the petitioners, he would decree the destruction and ruin of the whole Island—and so strong were his reasons, that the Governor refused to grant what was desired of him; in fact, the fear of the Governor arose from the utter incapacity in which he was of enforcing the observance of the laws; the militia and soldiery appearing to be against him. But, at the same time, advices came to him from several persons actively employed in the suburbs, and in the villages around the city, that several thousands of the inhabitants were in arms ready to pour into the city, and rescue the Governor from the jeopardy in which he was placed by the disorderly conduct of those who ought to be his best supporters. This intelligence inspired the old gentleman with confidence and courage—and next day, when communicated to the militia and army, who by that time had been more than 48 hours quartered and under arms, produced the due and salutary effect that was expected.

"A capitulation took place then, of five articles, the first of which was, that all the Militia that were quartered, should retire to their homes—another that the words (Goves and Criolles) should be considered *seditious*—that the meeting of the Deputies might continue to exist, and demand completion of the promise of government; that the rioters should be punished. The other articles being immaterial, I do not mention them. The first article was granted, for the rest they were paternally rebuked.

"On the evening of the 6th, this resolve was communicated to the troops, and peace and order re-established. The best of the old Spaniards, all the married men among them, have highly disapproved the conduct of their young hot headed countrymen, and every thing seems now to promise a long continuance of order."

The Commissioners appointed some time since by the Cortes of Spain, for the pacification of Mexico, have arrived at Havana.

On the night of the 14th inst. there was a daring attempt made to cut out of the harbor of Havana, the Spanish schr. *Segundo Lijera*, Capt. GREEN; but having been the day previous apprized of the intention by some person who had been made a confidant in the affair, Capt. G. very prudently applied to the General of Marine for assistance, and was furnished with a sergeant and 12 men, who repaired on board the schr. early in the evening, and remained at quarters until 2 o'clock next morning, when the ruffians approached, to the number of about 50, in several boats, armed with muskets, &c.; as they came along side the schr. the soldiers, who, until then had been concealed by the bulwarks, discharged a volley of musketry into the boats, which threw the pirates into great confusion, and they commenced a retreat, when a second discharge of musketry from the schr. caused the most of them to jump from their boats into the water; the soldiers kept up a fire upon them for about fifteen minutes; the next day several dead bodies were found, and some wounded men taken prisoners; it is supposed that many of them must have been drowned. Two boats were picked up next day, with arms and ammunition in them.

The *Segundo Lijera* is one of the fastest sailing vessels in the port of Havana; and at the time of the attack, had cargo enough on board, to put her in good sailing trim; she had also her provisions and water on board, and sails bent, and was ready for sea, bound to New Orleans. If the pirates had succeeded in getting her out, she would have been a formidable enemy to all merchant vessels. She is about 190 tons, and is armed with four long nine pounders; and sails so fast that no man of war can catch her.

On the same night of the above transaction, the schr. *Sarah Ann*, of Charleston, lying at Regla, was robbed about 7 o'clock, by 10 or 12 men who came along side in a boat; finding only the mate and cook on board, they attempted to plunder the vessel, but were opposed, and driven back into their own boat; they however again returned on board the schr. cut and mangled the mate and cook in a barbarous manner, tied the former, and hove the latter overboard, and then plundered the vessel. The cook fortunately swam to the cable, crawled up on it, and again attacked the robbers as they were about getting into their own boat.

On the 3d inst. near Mariel, on the north side of Cuba, a schr. of and from New Orleans, was boarded by a piratical schr. and plundered of two thirds of her cargo, stripped of nearly all her sails and running rigging, and had her main mast cut away; the pirates also beat the captain and crew most unmercifully. On her arrival at Havana, great numbers of people went on board and along side, to see the horrid spectacle.

We find but little in the papers on the affairs of New Spain, if we except a very long detail of the operations against the Fort of St. Juan de Ulloa, and the attack on the city of Vera Cruz, of which the substance has been already published; and the article which we have translated, dated at that fortress on the 15th ult. which intimates the probability of the new Emperor's being about to fly to the United States, with several millions of dollars. Although this is an event which may very possibly happen at no remote period, perhaps the time has not yet arrived which would render such a step necessary for the preservation of his head.—*Courier.*

Late News from Europe is of an interesting cast. It appears to be believed that the Emperor of Russia had changed his views as to Turkey, and had determined to *compel* that power to make concessions. The accounts of the successes of the Greeks, by sea and land, are fully confirmed. On the 24th of September, the Castle of Corinth surrendered to the Christians, and, by this event, the Morea has been again liberated from the Barbarians. *Nat. Intel.*

Energy and Expedition.—We learn, from Baltimore, that Commodore Porter arrived in Baltimore on Thursday evening, and, almost before he was known to have been in the city, bought and sent off to Norfolk, under the command of Lt. Newell, a whole squadron of eight vessels, intended for service against the Pirates. The Commodore has proceeded to the North to procure a steam-boat to form a part of the expedition.—*Nat. Intel.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1823.

The report of the "Auxiliary Bible Society of Lincolnton," will be published in our next.

CONVENTION.

We have this week the pleasure of laying before our readers the proceedings of the members of the General Assembly favorable to calling a CONVENTION. This important subject will now be brought fully before the people of the West; and the East may form a pretty correct opinion of the reception it will meet with from them, from the feelings of their representatives. Our Eastern *friends* may sneer at these measures; the Recorder may call them "*ebullitions*," &c. and the Compiler may swear that he says nought but truth:—but the West will prevail, the PEOPLE will triumph, and the opposition of the East will be crushed beneath the majestic march of PRINCIPLE. The plans which the West are now adopting are no holyday pastimes; they have not been entered into without reflection, and they will not be relinquished until their objects are accomplished. This we say seriously, and we know, *truly*; and we should have no hesitation in staking our veracity upon the result. We ask the East, then, to pause and reflect; we ask them whether it is not better, whether it is not more the part of wisdom, to glide smoothly down the current, than, by an infatuated attempt to arrest its progress, to be swept away by its violence? We ask them this; but at the same time we know the contemptuous sneer with which it will be received. Yet we care not: our duty and our course are plain; and the "wise men of the East," by exercising only a moiety of the political sagacity which they arrogate to themselves, would perceive that their interests and their duty run in the same channel with ours.

The last Halifax Compiler contains an account of a "*remarkable and beautiful child*," a native of that famous town, which is now only seven months old, and "weighs *thirty-odd* lbs." The editor winds up his description of this prodigy of Halifax with the following interrogation and exclamation: "What will the other boroughs (particularly Salisbury) say to this? Great are thy works, '*Old Sarum!*'" Say? Why, no donbt, that it is a *prodigious* animal, and that at the next Cattle Show and Fair at Raleigh, a premium ought in justice to be awarded to 'Old Sarum,' for thus *improving* the *breed*.

Halifax, it would seem, is likely to become famous for its "*great folks*;" for it is not long since the editor of the Compiler complained that the court had mulct him in the small sum of fifty or sixty dollars, (perhaps more, or perhaps less—we do not recollect the precise amount,) for *drubbing*, with "*fist and stick*," a "*six footer*," who had the audacity to throw "*dirty water* on his head!" "Great are thy works, '*Old Sarum*'"

THE MAILS.

The following extract of a letter to the editors, from a respectable correspondent, on the subject of the mails, is deserving of public attention. To a large extent of country, the arrangement which he proposes would undoubtedly be of great advantage; but the feasibility of the plan, at the present juncture, is at least problematical. The Post-Office Department seems to be looked upon, by some of our leading men, or who wish to be such, as an establishment for the purpose of revenue, and not as a public convenience, and as tending to strengthen the Union, by increasing the facility of communication between different and remote parts of the country.

Lincolnton, Dec. 29, 1822.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Gentlemen: The mails from Salisbury westward, are becoming so heavy that much inconvenience is experienced in its transportation on horse back, as not long since the mail via this place, failed perhaps 4 weeks ago, which has caused the mail carrier to be so heavy loaded as to be compelled to leave a part every week. Last week the rider informed me he had left a number of packages in Salisbury, although he said when he left Salisbury he had two pair of saddle-bags packed full. As there is no expectation of the mails getting lighter, would it not be proper to establish a line of stages, say from Cheraw, S. C. via Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton, Ashville, Warm Springs, to Newport, in Tennessee, to intersect the western line at Knoxville? Cheraw is becoming a place of considerable mercantile importance; and as there will be a line of stages from Cheraw via Godfrey's ferry to Charleston, this would be a necessary addition. The line would be well supported by passengers, as the merchants on this line and from Knoxville would take the stage for Charleston, S. C.

The mails from Salisbury and Raleigh would fall into this line at Charlotte; and the mails would then not lie back two or three weeks, nor be in the mutilated state they so frequently are, from their being packed on horseback, exposed to wet, many of which, from this cause, are thrown out of the mails, from the wrappers being torn off and the directions lost.

A main line from Charleston west, is essentially neeessary, as the packages now are obliged to be distributed in the many mails going westwardly, frequently taking a very circuitous route before they get to Ashville; and when received there, so great is the weight, that it is almost impossible for them to get on regularly. I am told the rider from Ashville westward, is compelled to have a led horse packed with the mails, his bags lying straight across the horse, from their being so tightly stuffed: in this way the mails must be much injured.

As this route would go by the Warm and Catawba Springs, the stage would be supported by passengers from the sickly country, in the sickly months in the summer. This line would be an advantage to the Post-Office Department, and a great convenience to South-Carolina, this end of this state, and Tennessee, and cause the communication from the west to be more direct to every part of this state.

If this line were established, many little routes might be dispensed with: if they were only to strike this line, much money would be saved in small mail routes.

I have seen merchants from Knoxville, who say it would be patronized by merchants from East-Tennessee. The Post-Office Department being in arrears, will be an objection to this line at this time; but take into view the horse contracts on the extent of this line, and a trifle more will pay the contract in stages, and many of the little routes might be shortened so as to fall into this line.

As your paper is open to every thing serviceable to the state, I hope you will, if you think as I do, publish some of these remarks.

CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the friends of Convention, at a meeting held in Raleigh.

Raleigh, Saturday, Dec. 21.

In conformity to previous public notice, a meeting of the members of the General Assembly, who are friendly to calling a convention, took place in the Senate chamber this evening after candle light; when Robert Williamson, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Graham, Esq. was appointed secretary. It was then moved that a committee of five persons be appointed to submit to the consideration of this meeting such measures as they may deem expedient, to ascertain whether it be the sense and desire of the freemen of North-Carolina to call a convention; and the following gentlemen, Duncan Cameron, James Mebane, Charles Fisher, Robert Strange and James M'Kay, were nominated, and unanimously appointed a committee for that purpose.—The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening, the 26th December.

Thursday Evening.—The friends of convention met according to adjournment, and the following resolutions were submitted by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the constitution of this state, each county is entitled to elect to the General Assembly an equal number of representatives, without regard to the population of such county; and whereas, a very great inequality of population exists in many of the said counties, insomuch that a minority of the people inhabiting the greatest number of counties, elect a majority of the members of the General Assembly:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the principle of representation in General Assembly, as fixed and established by the said constitution, whereby a majority of the free people of this state are subject, in all things, to the will of a minority of their fellow-citizens, is anti republican, unjust, and oppressive, and ought, of right, to be so altered and amended, as to secure to every freeman of this state an equality of privileges and influence in the government thereof.

And whereas it is required by the said constitution, that there shall be annual meetings of the General Assembly, which experience has proven to be unnecessary for the public good, productive of great expense to the people, and calculated to prevent a wholesome system of legislation:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the said constitution ought to be so altered, that the General Assembly should meet once in two years only, unless special occurrences should render it otherwise necessary.

And whereas it is the undoubted right of a free people, at all times, to alter, amend, and reform their constitution or form of government, whenever, in their opinion, it becomes necessary so to do, for the better security of their rights and privileges, and the promotion of their welfare:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is indispensably necessary to the security of equal rights and privileges, and to the promotion of the liberty and happiness of the people of this state, that a convention, by their delegates, chosen on principles of equality, should be assembled, so to alter, reform and amend the constitution of this state, as will more effectually attain the great and important objects for which civil government is instituted and intended.

And whereas the constitution of this state contains no provision, by which the same may be altered, amended, or reformed; and whereas the General Assembly have, from time to time, refused to provide, by law or otherwise, any means for ascertaining the sense of the people of this state, as to the expediency of altering, amending, or reforming the said constitution:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is expedient and necessary that some mode should be adopted, whereby the sense of the people may be fairly and distinctly ascertained as to the propriety of calling a convention for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned: it is, therefore, hereby recommended to the freemen of the several counties in this state, who approve the same, at the next annual election, to elect delegates, to meet in the city of Raleigh on the second Monday of November next, then and there to devise some fit and proper plan for that purpose; and, further, to adopt such other measures as the said delegates may deem most advisable for the furtherance thereof.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of this meeting, That, in the election of delegates for the purpose aforesaid, each county should elect one delegate for every 5000 of federal numbers contained therein. But that each county shall have at least one representative.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is highly expedient, for the accomplishment of the great object contemplated by this meeting, that there should be a general committee of correspondence in each couuty favorable to the said object.

Resolved, further, That the members of this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to use their best endeavors, by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments in the constitution of this state, as shall secure to every citizen thereof, without regard to local situation, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, the inalienable birth right of every freeman.

After these resolutions were read, considered and adopted without a dissenting voice, it was then moved that a general committee of correspondence be appointed, and the following gentlemen, Duncan Cameron, James Mebane, William Polk, sen'r. Bartlet Yancey, Charles Fisher, Emanuel Shober, Benj. Persons and Paul Barringer, were accordingly appointed to correspond with all persons throughout the state, who may feel friendly disposed to calling a convention.

It was further moved that a committee of correspondence in each county, not exceeding seven, be appointed upon the recommendation of the members of Assembly, from their respective counties, and the following gentlemen were appointed corresponding county committees in their several counties:

[The names of gentlemen composing the committees in different counties, are necessarily omitted until our next.]

SLAVES.

A late writer of a pamphlet at Charleston, (S. C.) estimates the average annual expense of a slave at 70 dollars, including interest on the capital; but, as only about one half of the slaves on a plantation are effective workers, the annual expence of a working slave is reckoned at 140 dollars. Niles supposes that if the climate of the middle and northern states will admit of raising cotton, it can be produced cheaper in those states by the labor of free persons, than in the southern states by the labor of slaves.

The states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, contain 973,000 white persons, 20,828 free negroes, and 629,271 slaves. According to the estimate of a southern planter, 97,300 of these slaves are employed for domestic purposes, 40,000 on sugar and tobacco plantations, 40,000 on rice plantations, 20,000 are mechanics, and 431,271 are employed on the cotton plantations. This estimate includes both effective and non effective slaves. The cultivation of cotton has very much increased within a few years, the price has consequently been reduced, and it is stated that the cotton plantations yield, at present, but a small profit. It is represented that one pound of cotton ready for market costs as much as 4 pounds of sugar, yet the sugar bears a price nearly as high by the pound as cotton.

Branch Bank at Camden.—The directors of this institution had their first regular meeting, and with the other officers were sworn in on Saturday, the 9th ult. Monday has been fixed on as the offering day; Wednesday as the discount day; and Thursday as the day for giving answers to those who wish paper discounted.

Columbia River.—The occupation of the mouth of this river by a colony from the U. States, is much talked of at present, particularly in Chambersburg, about thirty of whose citizens have already entered into arrangements to join the expedition, provided government will give sufficient encouragement to justify so hazardous an undertaking.—*Chambersburg Repl.*

JOHN TAYLOR, (of Caroline,) is elected a Senator of the United States from the state of VIRGINIA, vice Mr. PLEASANTS, resigned.

A Monster.—A hog has arrived a New York from the interior, weighing 1465 pounds!

A Southern editor proposes, that no opinion in favor of any particular candidate for President ought to be given until the voice of the nation designate him. Is not this, says the National Gazette, like Paddy's telling his son, that *he should not go near the water until he had learned to swim?*—*Charleston Gazette.*

COSTLY WINE.

A London paper states that there are five hogsheads of wine in a cellar in Bremen, which were deposited there in the year 1624. The cost was 240 dollars, which sum, if it had been put out at compound interest, would amount to so much in 1822, that a bottle of this wine would cost about $4,000,000, and one drop would cost above $2000.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 19.

Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 6 to 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.; tallow, 10 to 11 cts. per lb.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 23.

Cotton, 10 to 12; flour, 8 50; corn, 65 to 70; coffee, Havana, 26 a 26½; St. Domingo, 22 a 24; sugar, brown, 7 a 8, Muscovado, 8 a 9; molasses, 27 a 32; salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; blown, 80 cts.; Turks Island, 60 a 63; whiskey, 34 a 35; cotton bagging, 45 cents for best 42 inch; North-Carolina bankbills, 1½ a 2 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3½.

Carriage and Windsor CHAIR MAKING,

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with guilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.

Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1822.....Thomas M'Lure *vs.* the heirs at law of John M'Lure, deceased.—In this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that John M'Lure and James M'Lure, two of the defendants, do not reside in the state aforesaid: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at next court and either plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3wt37p

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.... Jane Kerr *vs.* William Kerr.....Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk*

3mt'47.—Price adv. $4.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

STANZAS.

I love the memory of that hour,
When first in youth I found thee,
And infant beauty gently threw
A morning freshness round thee.
A single star was rising then,
With mild and lovely motion,
And not the zephyr's gentlest breath
Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour—
It wakes a pensive feeling,
As when within the winding shell,
The playful winds are stealing.
It tells me of my earliest days,
Ere hope went down in sorrow,
And all the joys of yesterday,
Were painted on to-morrow.

Where art thou now? The bending grass
A dewy stone discloses,
And love's young footsteps paint the ground
Where all my peace reposes.
But where art thou? Thy funeral flowers
Their yellow leaves are twining,
Yet still upon the peaceful wave
That single star is shining.

Farewell! My tears are not for thee,
'Twere madness to deplore thee,
Or vainly mourn thine absence here,
When angels half adore thee.
Thy days were fair and quickly told,
Thy life, a mournful story,
Hath ended like the morning star,
That melts in deeper glory.

MR. PHILLIPS.

The following is one of the songs, written by Moore, which Mr. Phillips sings in the character of Henry de Rosier.

When his life looks lone and dreary,
What light can dispel the gloom?
When time's swift wing grows weary,
What charm can refresh his plume?
'Tis woman, whose sweetness beameth,
O'er all that we feel or see—
And if man of heaven e'er dreameth,
'Tis when he thinks purely of thee,
Oh, Woman!

Let conquerors fight for glory,
Too dearly the meed they gain—
Let patriots live in story,
Too often they die in vain.
Give kingdoms to those who choose 'em,
This world can offer to me
No throne like beauty's bosom,
No freedom like serving thee,
Oh, Woman!"

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

From the Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

SIMON GRAY.

No man's life seemed to promise a calmer course and a more serene close than that of the Rev. Simon Gray.—He for many years possessed the entire affection and respect of all the inhabitants of his parish. A few words from him calmed angry blood, settled quarrels, and allayed animosity. In his kirk, in his manse, in his neighbor's house, in the field, and by the way side, he was, in good truth, the minister of peace. In his own family, his happiness was perfect. His wife was in all things, after his own heart; and two sons and one daughter, just reaching man and woman's estate, had scarcely ever given their parents distress, and seemed destined for a life of respectability and happiness. But it is with the humble as with the high in the work; their possessions are equally insecure; and the same lesson may be learnt from the life of the lowest peasant, as from that of the loftiest king. From the cottage and from the palace the same warning voice is heard to say, "call no man happy before he dies."

Simon Gray's eldest son, a youth of distinguished talents, and even more tenderly beloved than admired by all who knew him, was drowned in Moorland lock, in his father's parish, one warm summer evening, when his parents were sitting at no great distance in a hollow among the hills. They heard his cries, but could do nothing to save him, when rushing to the water's weedy and rushy edge, they saw him sink in a miserable entanglement among the long strong roots of the water lilies. Of the shocks their heart and whole being then got, nothing need be said; but from that evening, well as they were both thought to support it, every one in the parish felt that they were not the same people as before, that their faces never wore such smiles and that the minister and wife looked to each other when in company with tearful eyes, as if an accidental word or allusion had awakened in their hearts a remembrance too tender or too terrible. Michael, would have been, had he lived, his father's successor; and some thought that the manse never looked exactly like itself since that fatal event.

But this was the beginning of Simon's sorrow; his other son was a clerk in a commercial house in the neighboring city, and in the unreserved confidence of his employers. Regularly every Saturday did he walk out to the manse, stay over the Sabbath, and next morning before breakfast appear at his desk. But one dark and stormy winter evening, in the middle of the week, he unexpectedly entered his father's study, and flinging himself down upon his knees, declared that he was a ruined and a lost man, that he had formed a guilty connection with a woman who had led him on to his destruction; and that he had embezzled his benefactor's money, done worse, forged his name, and that unless he could make his escape, he must expiate his crime on a scaffold.

Simon Gray lifted up his son from his knees, and folded him to his heart. "My poor wretched boy! thy life is in jeopardy! Oh! that I knew how to save my son! Stephen, what would signify the breaking of my heart, if thou wast but safe! Speak not, my sweet boy, of thy crimes, great as they are. I am thy father, and can now think but of thy death and thy life. Fly, Stephen, and take with thee thy father's blessing. Perhaps all thy money is gone. I will give thee enough to pursue thy journey, and so also may I be enabled to repay all thou hast embezzled. Oh! Stephen, Stephen, my beloved boy, who have so often set in thine innocence on my knees, and whom so often I have put to bed after my prayers—has it indeed come to this!" And father and son knelt down together and prayed unto their God. It was a black stormy night, and Stephen went away without seeing his mother or sister. He went away, but he never returned. He made his escape to America, and died in a few weeks after his arrival, of the yellow fever.

The miserable father knew not how to break the matter to his wife and daughter. They saw his affliction, and he told them he feared Stephen was a profligate. But next night the outer door opened loudly, and two officers of justice entered the Manse. Now all concealment was at an end; and next day it was known, not only to the inmates of the manse, but to all the inhabitants of the parish, that Stephen Gray was a criminal, and had fled to a foreign land.

Over the grave of the eldest son, his parent could shed tears of resigned sadness; but for him who died unattended beyond the sea, their grief was bitter and inconsolable. No one ever uttered Stephen's name, although there was not a house within the parish where his cheerful laugh had not been welcome.

From the North American Review.

Mirabeau, Robespierre, Bounaparte.

These are the three great names of the French Revolution. A thousand other actors in this prodigious drama rose in different ways to various heights of power and glory; but these are the three master spirits, who successively set their seals upon the character of three distinct periods; and the union in these leading minds of an utter absence of moral principle with transcendant genius would perhaps go far of itself, independently of any other cause, to account for the series of disasters, which so long frustrated all the attempts of the French people to reform their political institutions. It is fearful to think how much depends in times of trouble on the personal character of individuals. We are fond, for example, of ascribing the success of our own revolution to the excellence of the intellectual and moral habits of our fathers, who have achieved it.—But what would all their wisdom, and purity, and honesty have availed them, if they had been betrayed by their leaders—if Adams had proved a Mirabeau, and Washington a Bonaparte? If, as we may venture to presume, they would have persevered and finally effected their deliverance, the revolution, under such circumstances, must have assumed a character like that of France, and degenerated into a weary and wasting struggle, instead of being, as it was, compared with any similar event of equal magnitude, a mere holiday diversion.

The three personages, whom we have just mentioned, resembled each other in nothing but the ascendency of their characters and the extent of their influence on the fortunes of their country. The reputation of Robespierre for talent is, however, more equivocal than that of the others; although it seems impossible to account for his ability to strike terror, during two or three years in succession, into the hearts of a great nation, without supposing an extraordinary degree of mental energy. But the diabolical and unexampled excess of mere malignity, that appeared in his character, has withdrawn the public attention from the contemplation of his talents; and he is only recollected as the most remorseless of tyrants. There is, after all, something unnatural and, as it were, mysterious in this personage. He exhibited a singular simplicity and unexceptionable correctness in his private habits; and seems to have felt no temptation to abuse power to accumulate wealth to indulge in sensual pleasures. Liberty was the watch-word of the day; but with him virtue was more especially an habitual theme of discourse; and he goes from his daily labour of assassination to make a voluntary and solemn acknowledgment of the existence of God. His delicate taste and minute attention to his person were also strongly at variance with his political conduct; and there is something startling in the idea of a murderer in a nicely powdered head, and a neckcloth of the finest cambric. These frightful inconsistencies almost excite the idea of a good man driven on, like Wieland in the novel, by a sort of fatality or insanity to the commission of continual crimes; and the supposition of a wandering intellect would seem at first thought the most reasonable way of accounting for proceedings more extravagant and incongruous, if possible, than cruel.—With the other two of these characters, the splendor of genius has thrown its dazzling brilliancy over the daring and unprincipled ambition, which accompanied it, as it has done with many preceding conquerors and statesmen of ancient and modern times. Mirabeau and Bonaparte, though hardly possessing higher claims to the approbation of the wise and good, than Robespierre, not having abandoned, like him, all regard for common humanity, and having fired the imaginations of men in a much greater degree, by astonishing exhibitions of power and vast successes, are more frequently thought of, and will probably be finally remembered as the most illustrious persons of their times, rather than as great criminals. They will be ranked in history with the Alexanders, the Cæsars, and the Cromwells; while Robespierre, in the singular blackness and incomprehensible inconsistency of his conduct, must be contented with a station far below even the Catilines; or rather has no parallel whatever, and apart, a terrible exception from all recorded categories of the human species.

JEWELS.

A mandarin, who took much pride in appearing splendidly dressed, with a number of jewels on every part of his robe, was accosted by an old Bonze, who following him through several streets, and bowing often to the ground, thanked him for his jewels. "What does the man mean?" cried the mandarin; "friend, I never gave thee any of my jewels." "No," replied the other, "but you have let me look at them, and that is all the use you can make of them yourself; so there is no difference between us, except that you have the trouble of watching them, and that is an employment I do not want."

Jewels made a part of the ornaments with which the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, especially their ladies of distinction, adorned themselves. So prodigious, indeed, was the extravagance of the Roman ladies in this particular, that Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollia Paulina decked out in jewels worth, according Dr. Arbuthnot's calculation, 322.916l. 13s. 4d. of our money. It is necessary, however, to remark, that precious stones amongst the Romans, and the ancients generally, were much scarcer, and consequently much dearer, than amongst us, since a commerce has been opened with the Indies.

Of jewels, diamonds are the most expensive, and the most fashionable, and there has been a sort of struggle among sovereigns to get possession of the largest and most valuable. The number of known diamonds of large size, that is, of thirty-six carats and upwards, does not exceed nineteen, only two of which are in England: one, the Piggot diamond, worth 16,000l and another in possession of the Hornby family, valued at 8000l. Holland has but one, which is worth upwards of 10,000l. France has two; the largest was bought by the Duke of Orleans, during the regency, and thus hence called the regency diamond, the value of which is 150,000l. Great Mogul has one of a rose color, valued at 625,000l. The two principal diamonds belonging to Persia, are called, in the hyperbolical language of the east, "the Mountain of Splendour," and "the Sea of glory;" one is worth 145,000, and the other 35,000l.

The Portuguese royal family have two diamonds, one of which is still uncut; and if we may credit the Portuguese accounts, is the largest ever found; it is said to weigh 1680 carats; and if it should lose half its weight in cutting, it would be worth 5,644,800l. There is a small part of it broken off, which was done by the man who found it, who, ignorant what sort of stone it was, struck it with a hammer on an anvil; it was found in Brazil. The other diamond, in possession of the house of Braganza, is worth 3,698,000l. Russia is rich in these gems; its largest is the famous diamond which adorned the sceptre of the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, under the eagle at the top; it is worth nearly five millions sterling. This diamond was one of the eyes of the idol at Malabar, called Scheringham. A French Grenadier, who had deserted from the Indian service, contrived to become one of the priests of that idol, which he had thus an opportunity of robbing of its eye. He immediately fled to Madras, where he sold the diamond to the captain of a ship for 20,000 rupees. A Jew next purchased it for 17 or 18,000l.; and after passing through several hands, it was purchased for the Empress of Russia, for 135,417 guineas. Germany has one diamond worth 155,600l.

Pearls are another fashionable ornament of female dress, and some of them are of immense value. The most remarkable of modern pearls, is one in the Spanish treasury, called The Pilgrim. It was in the possession of a merchant, who had paid a hundred thousand crowns for it. When he went to offer it for sale to Philip IV. the king said, "how could you venture to give so much for a pearl?" "Sire," replied the merchant, "I knew there was a king of Spain in the world." This well turned compliment pleased Philip, who gave the merchant his own price for it immediately.

The anecdote of Anne Oldfield, a celebrated actress, who, in her last moments, was so entirely engrossed with the dress in which she should be arrayed after her death, puts us in mind of a similar anecdote of the French Princess de Charolais. Although in the agonies of death, it was easier to bring her to receive the last sacraments than to take off her *rouge*: no longer able to resist the entreaties of her confessor, she at length consented—"But in this case," said she to the attendant woman, "give me other ribbons; you know that, without *rouge*, yellow ribbons look frightful upon me." The last words of Mrs. Oldfield were, "one would not look like a fright after one's death"—or, according to Pope,

"One would not sure look ugly when one's dead,
And—Betty!—give this cheek a little red!"

Honest Motto.—Persons who retire from trade are generally eager, from a false shame, to conceal the mode by which they acquired their wealth. An honorable exception to this occurred in the case of Mr. Gillespie, a Tobacconist of the city of Edinburgh. Having acquired an ample fortune by the sale of snuff, at the end of the American war he set up a carriage; and lest the public, or himself, might forget how he acquired the means of keeping one, to arms of three snuff boxes rampant, he added the following doggerel couplet as a motto:

"Who would have thought it,
"That noses could have bought it?"

Religious.

SELECTIONS.

Among the devices dangerous to our moral safety, certain favorite and specious maxims are not the least successful, as they carry with them an imposing air of indulgent candour, and always seem to be on the popular side of good nature. One of the most obvious of these is, that method of reconciling the conscience to practices not decidedly wicked, and yet not scrupulously right, by the qualifying phrase, *that there is no harm in it.* I am mistaken, if more innocent persons do not inflame their spiritual reckoning by this treacherous apology than by almost any other means. Few are systematically, or premeditatedly wicked; or propose to themselves, at first, more than such small indulgences as they are persuaded *have no harm in them.* But this latitude is gradually and imperceptibly enlarged. As the expression is vague and indeterminate; as the darkest shade of virtue, and the lightest shade of vice, melt into no incongruous colouring; as the bounds between good and evil are not always so precisely defined, but, that he who ventures to the confines of the one, will find himself on the borders of the other; every one furnishes his own definition; every one extends the supposed limits a little farther; till the bounds which fence in permitted from unlawful pleasures are gradually broken down, and the marks which separate them imperceptibly destroyed.

It is, perhaps, one of the most alarming symptoms of the degeneracy of morals in the present day, that the distinctions of right and wrong are almost swept away in polite conversation. The most serious offences are often named with cool indifference; the most shameful profligacy with affected tenderness and indulgent toleration. The substitution of the word *gallantry* for that crime which stabs domestic happiness and conjugal virtue, is one of the most dangerous of all the modern abuses of language. Atrocious deeds should never be called by gentle names. This must certainly contribute, more than any thing, to diminish the horror of vice in the rising generation. That our passions should be too often engaged on the side of error, we may look for the cause, though not for the vindication, in the unresisted propensities of our constitution: but that our *reason* should ever be employed in its favour, that our *conversation* should ever be taught to palliate it, that our *judgment* shonld ever look on it with indifference, has no shadow of excuse: because this can pretend to no foundation in nature, no apology in temptation, no palliative in passion.

However defective, therefore, our practice may be; however we may be allured by seduction, or precipitated by passion, let us beware of lowering the STANDARD OF RIGHT. This induces an imperceptible corruption into the heart, stagnates the noblest principle of action, irrecoverably debases the sense of moral and religious obligation, and prevents us from living up to the height of our nature. It cuts off all communication with virtue, and almost prevents the possibility of a return to it. If we do not rise as high as we aim, we shall rise the higher for having aimed at a lofty mark: but where the RULE is low, the practice cannot be high, though the converse of the proposition is not proportionably true.

Never, perhaps, did any age produce more beautiful declamations in praise of virtue than the present; never were more polished periods rounded in honor of humanity. An ancient Pagan would imagine that Astrea had returned to take up her abode in our world; a primitive Christian would conclude, that, "righteousness and peace had there met together." But how would they be surprised to find that the obligation to these duties was not always thought binding on their eloquent encomiasts! that universal benevolence might subsist with partial injustice, and boundless liberality with sordid selfishness! that one may seem eager in redressing the injuries of half the globe, without descending to the petty detail of private virtues; and burn with zeal for the good of millions one never saw, and yet spread vice and ruin through the little circle of one's own personal influence.

In your conversation, be cautious what you speak, and to whom you speak; how you speak, and when you speak.